

Iron County Register

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E. D. AKE, EDITOR.

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If the Goldbug "kickers" had had their way last fall, Governor Stephens would not be in position to lacerate their "pheelinks" by his appointments now.

The high price of wheat caused by famine is an excellent thing—a sign of great prosperity—but the high price of wheat caused by the free coinage of silver is a most disastrous matter. Logic is logic.

The Farmington News says it "has absolutely no sympathy with Mr. Bryan's ideas." This is a gratifying improvement. The News existed many, many years before it gave any evidence of having any ideas of any sort on any question.

NINE TENTHS of the increased business of the saw mills and furnaces is in connection with our railroads, and is occasioned by the necessity of removing our crops; but is the price of lumber or iron any better, and does the worker earn any more wages?

THE REGISTER sees no cause to denounce Gov. Stephens' appointment of Hugh Brady as an Election Commissioner in St. Louis. The fact that the Post-Dispatch was bitterly opposed to Brady is evidence to most Democrats that he is a very good man for the place.

SENATOR JONES of Nevada thinks that the trust is an evidence of an unhealthy financial condition. He claims that if we restore silver to its proper function as money, the trust would disappear, for the reason that the Gold Trust, the mother of all the others, would be killed.

A FEW solar-walk brethren in St. Louis protested, "in the name of the 70,000 Democrats" of that city, against the appointment of Hugh Brady to the place of Election Commissioner. Seventy thousand!! Would there were some power to pull 40,000 of them out of their holes on election day!

A PARTY of unarmed miners marching peaceably along the public highway in Luzerne county, Pa., last Friday afternoon, was fired upon by the sheriff and his deputies, because the procession refused to turn back at his command. The press dispatches, tempered to suit those in authority, attempt to palliate the killing of twenty men and the wounding of forty, by pleading threats and offensive demonstrations upon the part of the miners; but the coroner's inquest shows that nearly all the killed and wounded were shot in the back while fleeing from the guns of the deputies. The sheriff is not as yet under arrest for the reason that 2,500 State troops stand between him and the warrant sworn out against him for murder.

THE great coal miners' strike has accomplished more than a raise of a few cents per day in the wages of the miners. During its continuance Federal Judges so openly prostituted their equity powers to the use of the mine-owners that people of all classes and parties who have a spark of patriotism left were compelled to protest. The miners quietly disregarded injunctions that deprived them of the right to assemble and of the freedom of speech, preferring to take the consequences of their acts, if any consequences were to follow. The courts seem to have taken the alarm at the storm of indignation their outrageous decrees created, and have taken little notice of violations of their restraining orders. The Federal Courts becoming unavailable for their purpose, the mining barons seem to be in a frame of mind to grant their men some concessions. At all events, the much contemned plank in the Chicago platform that calls a halt on government by injunction bids fair to be the one in highest esteem among Democrats in the next campaign, and its prominence will be entirely due to the greed of the corporations whose contempt for the public made them careless of exposing their ownership of the Federal Judiciary.

The programme of the Gold Trust seems to be—

1st. The retirement of the green-back.

2d. The withdrawal of all coin and silver certificates from circulation.

3d. The annihilation of the legal tender quality of the silver dollar.

4th. The substitution of an issue of practically irredeemable bank notes for all this volume of circulation—these bank notes to be the property of certain banking corporations.

The advantages accruing to the banks from a financial system of this character are obvious.

First—They would, among other things, be enabled to control the volume of currency and put prices up or down at pleasure—quite a convenience to men who engineer the markets.

Second—It is reasonably safe to say that every twenty-five years nearly all of each bank's issue would disappear through the operation of natural causes, being a clear gain to the banks of practically the amount of their is-

sue—every fire, shipwreck, cyclone, or other destructive agency, operating to relieve the banks from a part of their obligations. Naturally, to the mind of the banker this scheme is one of the soundest of sound currency inventions. But how will it appear to the people who foot the bills? Flat money issued by a bank is all right, but flat money issued by the government is r-r-r-r-robbery!

THE tax-dodgers of New York City complain bitterly of the efforts being made to collect from them their fair share of taxes. They say if assessors cannot be secured who have no prejudice against perjury the profits on their railroad and municipal bonds, which generally bear about three and one-half per cent., will be swallowed up. In behalf of these people, the New York Sun advocates releasing all personal property from taxation. The following extract states the Sun's position:

Hitherto the working of the law has been mitigated by the exercise of an unauthorized discretion on the part of assessors, but if they are to be driven into discharging their full duty, either the rate of interest will have to rise to cover taxes, or else investors will have to seek a residence where a more liberal policy prevails. The wisest thing would be for the Legislature to exempt personal property and tax real estate exclusively. The tax, in that event, would be paid by tenants as part of their rent, in proportion to its amount, and would thus be distributed equitably. Owners occupying their own houses and farms might pay a little more than they are paying now, but they would be compensated by the attraction to this State of wealthy citizens now residing out of it, and by the enhancement of the value of their property which would result therefrom.

The proposition to increase the tax of the farmer and householder in order that they may be blessed with millionaire neighbors is naive. Just how the living in a community of a number of coupon-clippers will compensate that community for assuming the burden of their taxes the Sun does not explain. As we understand the matter, no attempt is to be made to realize the ideas of Henry George in regard to taxation, for the system advocated by him contemplates the abolishment of the millionaire. The idea is to free these people of the vulgar necessity of facing the assessor, and, later on, the collector. They have a very simple remedy at hand if they choose to invoke it. The aid of the nearest Federal judge could be sought, and the tax-payers' league, the assessors, collectors, and all persons whomsoever, be enjoined forever from assessing them, collecting taxes on account of any assessment heretofore made, or from suggesting or discussing the advisability of taxing them.

MATHEW MARSHALL is the leading financial writer of the New York Sun. Each Monday morning a column and a quarter of his lucubrations are presented to the readers of that paper on the page opposite the editorial page. Mr. Marshall, one time and another, puts forth varied assortments of rot for which he no doubt receives the same pay as for matter of high class, and he is very capable of putting forth matter of that kind. It is needless to add that he, as well as the paper he writes for, is in the pay of the Gold Trust, for at this time they are letting no paper of standing or man of influence slip through their fingers, if money will hold them. His article of August 30th exhibits the usual plutocratic contempt for the intellect of the public in the argument he makes. He argues that there must be plenty of money all over the world because there was never a time when interest on money was so low. Mr. Marshall finds it as convenient to ignore the laws of finance, when it suits his purpose, as any of his fellow pirates. It is conceded by the masters of political economy that a narrowing money supply will cause a contraction of prices in all branches of business; that when prices are falling no one who has money desires to invest, but every body desires to loan for as much interest as can be had, in preference to investing on a falling market. So money to loan on gilt-edged security becomes a drug. For here again it is found that no one desires to borrow who is not compelled to do so, for if the owner of cash cannot invest it profitably, it is not often the borrower can do so. Thus it comes about that in times of depression money is congested at the money centers and general business languishes—only that amount being done that is necessary for the preservation of society. So it falls out that every one with cash seeks government bonds and other interest-bearing securities that are of first grade, and can hardly be forced to invest cash in the channels of commerce. When times are booming interest is always high. When Mr. Marshall calls attention to the vast amounts of money in our money centers falling over each other to secure United States bonds and other first-class securities, he does not help his case. These people are afraid to put their money about in the marts of trade because falling prices may eat it up. While these conditions exist the stock-broker and coupon-clipper will flourish, but the producing classes will not fare so well. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is nevertheless the fact that when gilt-

edged securities command six and eight per cent. times are more prosperous than when they stand at two and three.

Goodland Items.

And still the drouth continues. Farmers are saving fodder. Anderson Brothers are making molasses in this vicinity. Sheep buyers are numerous. Prosperity is looming up in the distance.

A. H. Eaton and wife, with F. M. Adams and family, spent last Sunday with J. S. Eaton at Edge Hill.

Mrs. Teader spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. Martin.

W. H. Smith went to Edge Hill on business.

Mr. Gunter has been having chills.

M. Adams and Miss Westerman went to Pine Grove last Sunday.

N. W. Adams and family visited friends at Montana last week.

Mrs. Akers is with her sister, Mrs. Brakelield, at Goodwater.

S. W. Crocker and family, also, Mrs. Dr. Adams, spent a day lately with Aunt Josephine Adams.

Mrs. Frank Newcomb and babe, of Belgrade, visited relatives at Goodland last week.

Mr. A. Johnson spent Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Shrum and Mrs. Miller visited at Dr. Adams' this week.

Dr. J. Q. Adams has gone to Ohio to spend the remainder of his vacation.

Mrs. Oesch, of Edge Hill, is quite ill with malarial fever at the home of her father, M. Adams, of Goodland.

G. G. Adams recently purchased a fine coat from Mr. Crocker, of Goodwater.

J. A. Ramsey was in our vicinity yesterday buying cattle.

Mrs. and Mrs. Jas. Goggin brought a very sick child to Dr. Adams for treatment.

Miss Florence Love has discontinued school, acting under the advice of Dr. Minor. She is afflicted with throat trouble.

Clifford Adams has not been able to attend this term of school.

C. W. H. Eaton and family went to Foote to visit Mr. E.'s father.

D. H. Daws visited his father at Goodwater last Sunday.

Born, September 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Val. Hughes, of Edge Hill, a son.

September 13th. TIMOTHY HAY.

Tablets from 1 to 10c, at the Racket Store.

Missouri Minerals.

Ed. Register—About six miles south of this city on Ketcherside Mountain a party from St. Louis is prospecting on a quartzite deposit, which contains silver, copper and gold. The deposit appears to be from five to eight feet thick, and is found resting on a porphyry footwall. Above, and resting on the ore deposit, is a very hard rock resembling trap or trachyte, and it appears to be lying in conformity with the ore deposit. The ore deposit is cropping out at the foot of the mountain and appears to follow the dip of the porphyry and assumes the shape of a contact vein. If the deposit keeps its present dip and course it will no doubt keep this same rock for its hanging wall and the porphyry for a footwall. A short distance from the ore deposit, along the county road, this same rock is seen cropping out at the foot of the mountain. Here it appears to be stratified, and its strike and dip is the same as is seen in the ore deposit. If the ore deposit keeps its present strike and course it will follow this line of stratification and may prove to be a true fissure vein as depth is attained. Here we find a deposit of quartz and other matter, such as clay, manganese and iron. In these are found, disseminated through the mass, yellow sulphuret, green and blue carbonates of copper; also, iron pyrites, copper pyrites, silver and gold. In fact, a person can suit himself and get any of the above minerals and ores. They are not in sufficient quantities to pay, but the prospects are that this deposit contains large deposits of copper with other minor minerals. An assay of this ore gave copper, silver and gold. This assay was made by the St. Louis Sampling Works, of St. Louis. It has been demonstrated at last that gold does exist in the quartz veins of Southeast Missouri, and our State Geologist will have to acknowledge the fact that Missouri does contain gold, and it may in the near future be found in paying quantities. Here is an opportunity for our State Geologist to send one of their students to examine this deposit. It was not our geologist that discovered the gold on this property, but an old California prospector. Of course gold was found on this property a number of years ago by Prof. Van Cleave Phillips and the present owner of the property. This property is located not more than three miles from the railroad, and should the developments prove satisfactory to the owners it will cause quite a stir among our mining men. T. B.

Obituary.

Died—At her home near Des Arc, on August 31, 1897, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, wife of John Long, aged 49 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Mrs. Long was a member of the Baptist church and the Christian fortitude with which she bore her intense suffering, which lasted nearly six months, is an example well worth the notice of her many friends who visited her while on her bed of afflictions.

She leaves a husband, eight children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. She has long been the true friend to those that have known her and her absence is deeply felt.

While on her bed of sickness she constantly prayed for the welfare of her husband and children, and when the time came for her to go, she bid them good-bye, assuring them that all was well. That she was going home to Jesus where "There is Rest for the Weary."

To the mourning relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy, hoping that the blessed assurance of God will help them to feel that His way is best.

Dear one, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God's hand that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
A FRIEND.

TWO SALES COMBINED!

We purchased the Dry Goods Stock of Newman's at about 65 cts. on the Dollar. This, combined with our Clearing Sales, makes us Headquarters for BARGAINS. We quote Prices from stock just bought:



DRY GOODS

Crochet Cotton, worth 8c a Spool, goes at 4c.
25c Ladies' Belts go at 8c.
35c and 40c Ladies' Belts go at 19c.
15c Side Combs go at 5c.
10c Hair Curlers go at 5c.
10c Imported Saxony Yarn goes at 3c a Skein.
5c Ruching goes at 2c a Yard.
25c Ruching goes at 9c a Yard.
25c Silk Mitts go at 17c a Pair.
15c. Dress Stays go at 8c a Pair.

Red and Blue Embroidery goes at 3c a Yard.
6c Lace goes at 4c a Yard.
15c 6-inch Lace goes at 10c a Yard.
40c Lace goes at 28c a Yard.
6c and 7c Calicoes go at 4 1-2c and 5c a Yard.
12 1-2c Zephyr Gingham goes at 7 1-2c a Yard.
\$1.25 Gingham Dresses go at 49c Each.
25c Table Oil Cloth goes at 15c a Yard.
Carpet Warp, slightly soiled, goes at 50c a Bunch.
Overalls, slightly soiled, at 24c a Pair.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Bargains in Shirts. Men's 75c Colored Bosom Shirts go at 49c. \$1 Linen Shirts go at 74c.

AT COST AND LESS—All Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Straw Hats, Lawns, Summer Dress Goods, Etc.



MILLINERY REGARDLESS OF COST!

\$6.00 Ladies' Hats for \$3.00.

\$5.00 Ladies' Hats for \$2.50.

\$2.50 Ladies' Hats for \$1.25.

\$2.00 Ladies' Hats for \$1.00.

Clothing!

We have it for sale at 10 to 30 Per Cent. Reduction.

Furniture!

SEE OUR PRICES!

Groceries!

10 Lbs. Green Coffee for \$1.
24 Lbs. Brown Sugar for \$1.
Ten Bars of Soap for 25c.

MASON'S FRUIT JARS!
Quarts, 55c. Half-Gals., 75c.

Yukon make a regular Klondye strike by picking up any of the nuggets offered, as they will all "pan out."

T. S. LOPEZ & SONS, IRONTON, MO.